COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

V

ABS. JOUR. : RzhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23243

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : crease of the liver injuries by coccidia as com-
cont'd pared with the control.-- Ye. I. Kheysin

Card: 3/3

HUNGARY

SZEKY, A., and MIKLOVICH, N. of the State Institute of Animal Hygiene (Director: KADAR, T.), Budapest [Original version not given].

"Histopathological Changes in the Rat Kidney Following Administration of Sulfamethylthiazole"

Budapest, Acta Veterinaria, Vol 12, No 4, 1962; pp 351-371.

Abstract [English article, authors' English summary]: Histopathological changes following protracted administration of p-aminobenzenesulfonamido-4-methylthiazole (Ultraseptyl [US], Chinoin - Budapest) have been studied in rats. Forty-eight young animals of both sexes and an average body weight of 110 g were used. US was admixed to the food in concentrations of 0.2, 0.5 and 1.0 percent. The animals were killed on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 14th, 35th and 70th day; their liver, spleen, kidneys and adrenal glands -always together with the corresponding organs of untreated control animals- were histologically examined. Members of the groups that had received 0.2 and 0.5 percent US showed no essential histological change. Rats treated with 1.0 percent US presented, chronologically, the following renal lesions: (1) Nephrosis from the first

1/2

MIKLOVICH (Mrs), KIS CSATARI, Marta, Dr, KEMENES, Ferenc, Dr; Veterinary Medical University, Department of Epidemiology (chairman: MANNINGER, Rezso, Dr, professor, academician) and National Animal Hygiene Institute (director: KADAR, Tibor, Dr, candidate of veterinary sciences) (Allatorvostudomanyi Egyetem Jarvanytani Tanszeke es Orszagos Allategeszsegugyi Intezet).

"Comparative Study on the Antibiotical and Chemotherapeutical Treatment of Borreliosis (Spirochaetosis) in Fowl."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol18, No 7, July 63, pages 265-267.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Comparative studies have been carried out on the treatment of septicemia caused by Borrelia anserina on chicks. Oil and water suspensions of oxytetracycline and chloramphenicol, crystalline streptomycin, penicillin, Atoxyl Supraseptyl and Furazolidone were tested. Acute infection develops in 3-4 day-old chicks infected experimentally, to which they all succumb within 7-9 days. The following doses were effective for the treatment of the infection: oxytetracycline in both oily and crystalline form, 1.5-10 mg/chick, penicillin 10,000 U/chick, streptomycin 10 mg/chick; among the chemotherapeutical preparations, Atoxyl 2 mg/chick subcutaneously. Preparations of chloramphenicol in doses of 5-10 mg/chick showed no satisfactory effectiveness. Supraseptyl and Furazolidone were completely ineffective. Field experiences showed that a single dose of 10 mg/kg body weight of Tetran was as effective as crystalline penicillin in doses of 20,000-40,000 U/kg body weight. 9 Western, 2 Hungarian references. 1/1

[illegible]CH, N.

On the grading of meat from cattle with arseni[illegible] [illegible]
Acta vet. Acad. sci. Hung. 15 no.1:[illegible]-116 '65

1. Abteilung für Toxikologie und Arzneikontrolle des Veteri-
narmedizinischen Zentralinstituts (Direktor: T. [illegible]),
Budapest.

MIKLOVICZ, A.

"Quality and standardization." p. 200, (MAGYAR TECHNIKA, Vol. [illegible]. no. 4, Apr. 1953. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress August, 1953, Uncl.

MIKLOVICZ, A.

International standardization. p. 15.

MUSZAKI ELET, No. 10, May 1955

(Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyos Egyesuletek Szovetsege) Budapest

SOURCE: East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 1, September, 1956

NIKLOVICZ, A.

NIKLOVICZ, A. 6th National Technical Conference of the Textile Industry. P. 321.

No. 10, Oct. 1955.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

MIKLOVICZ, A.

Work committees of technicians in the textile industry. p. 6.
UJITOK LAPJA, Budapest, Vol. 7, no. 15, Aug. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955
Uncl.

MIKLOVICZ, A.

On the eve of the 5th General Assembly of the Association. p. 165
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA Budapest Vol. 11, No. 5, May 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

MIKLOVICZ, A.

MIKLOVICZ, A. Proposals of the Technical and Scientific Association of the Textile Industry in regard to the guiding principles of the second Five-Year Plan. p. 24. Plans for our machine industry. p. 26. The steel production of capitalistic countries. p. 29.

Vol. 11, no. 16, Aug. 1956
MUSZAKI ELET
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

MIKLOVICZ, A.

The 1958 session of the Technical Committee on Synthetic Materials of Technical Commission 61 of the International Organization for Standardization. p. 109

SZABVANYUGYI KOZLEMENYEK. (Magyar Szabvanyugyi Hivatal) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 11, no. 5, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI). LC. Vol. 8, no. 2, July 1959.

Uncl.

H/003/60/000/009/001/001
A054/A026

AUTHOR: Miklovicz, András

TITLE: The Chemical Industry at the Exhibition of Standardization

PERIODICAL: Szabványügyi Közlemények, 1960, Vol. 12, No. 9, pp. 202 - 205

TEXT: In Hungary an exhibition of standardization was organized, giving a comprehensive picture of the work done by the experts and institutions in the field of standardization; of the practical value and economic importance in applying standards for both the individual and national economy. The article deals only with the section of the chemical industry and describes in detail: the aspects of standardization as applied to the production of synthetic materials and products; specimens were exhibited in order to show the various possibilities of their application in industry and households; the exposition of standardized lubricating oils (of which in all 7 types are produced in Hungary at present); the standards referring to the corrosion protection (demonstration of all biological, electrochemical and mechanical causes of corrosion, the effects of wrong surface treatment as compared with the corrosion-proof methods prescribed by standards); standardized detergents and their advantages. The most up-to-date

Card 1/2

The Chemical Industry at the Exhibition of Standardization

test methods and equipment applied to quality control, simulating the actual operational conditions. The methods of non-destructive material testing were also demonstrated, e.g., with the aid of a complete examination of a tire in movement. Standardized laboratory test apparatus were also exhibited, and mainly devices operating with replaceable microsections are described in detail. They make it possible that the basic apparatus can be used for various tests by exchanging some parts of the apparatus. The exhibits were suitable for different intellectual levels and gave simple and easy to understand models and demonstrations of processes. The exhibition will also be shown in Borsod Megye (District of Borsod), in the center of the Hungarian chemical industry. There are 3 figures

Card 2/2

MIKLOWICZ, Andrasne; WECLAWOWICZ, M. [translator]

Activities of the Hungarian Scientific-Technical Association of the Textile Industry in Budapest. Przegl wlokien 16 no.7/8:429-431 Jl-Ag '62.

1. Generalny Sekretarz Wegierskiego Techniczno-Naukowego Stowarzyszenia Przemysłu Wlokienniczego, Budapest (for Miklowicz).

MIKLOVICZ, Andras, okleveles vegyeszmernok

Significance of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance standard recommendations in the international exchange of goods. Szabvany kozl 16 no.12:213-214 D '64.

The 1965 plan of the Standing Committee on Standardization of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Institute of Standardization of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Ibid.:216-217

1. Hungarian Bureau of Standards, Budapest.

POLAND

BOHOSIEWICZ, Michal; and MIKOLAJCZAK-ROZILOW, Barbara; Chair of Pharmacology, Veterinary College of Agricultural University (Katedra Farmakologii Wydzialu Wet. WSR,) Head (Kierownik) Docent Dr T. GARBULINSKI, Wroclaw; and Department of Toxicology (Zaklad Toksykologii,) Head Docent Dr M. BOHOSIEWICZ.

"Cyanide Intoxication of Cattle."

Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 21, No 10, Oct 65; pp 616-618.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Description of poisoning of 12 head of cattle who drank from puddles of water with high cyanide content due to contamination from nearby chemical factory; all 12 had to be slaughtered on an emergency basis. Table; 4 Polish and 5 Western references.

1/1

SMYK, B.; MIKLOWSKA, A.

Effect of mineral fertilizers in conjunction of enclosing of animals on soil microbiology of pastures in the mountains. Acta microb. polon 5 no.1-2:165-171 1956.

1. Z Katedry Mikrobiologii Rolnej WSR w Krakowie.
(SOIL, microbiology,
eff. of mineral fertilizers on pastures in mountains(Pol))
(FERTILIZERS, effects,
on soil microbiol. on pastures in mountains (Pol))

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

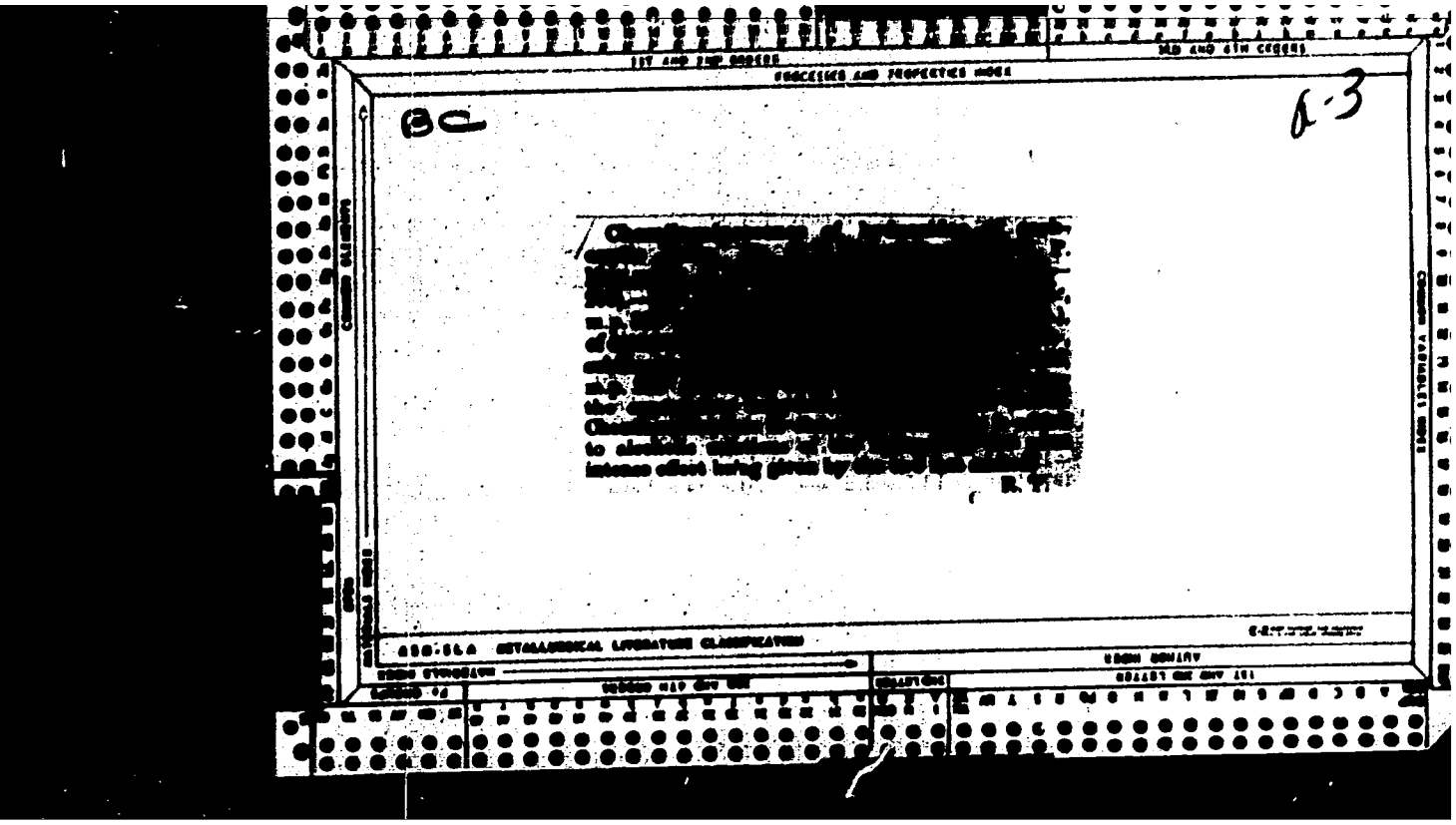
R-3

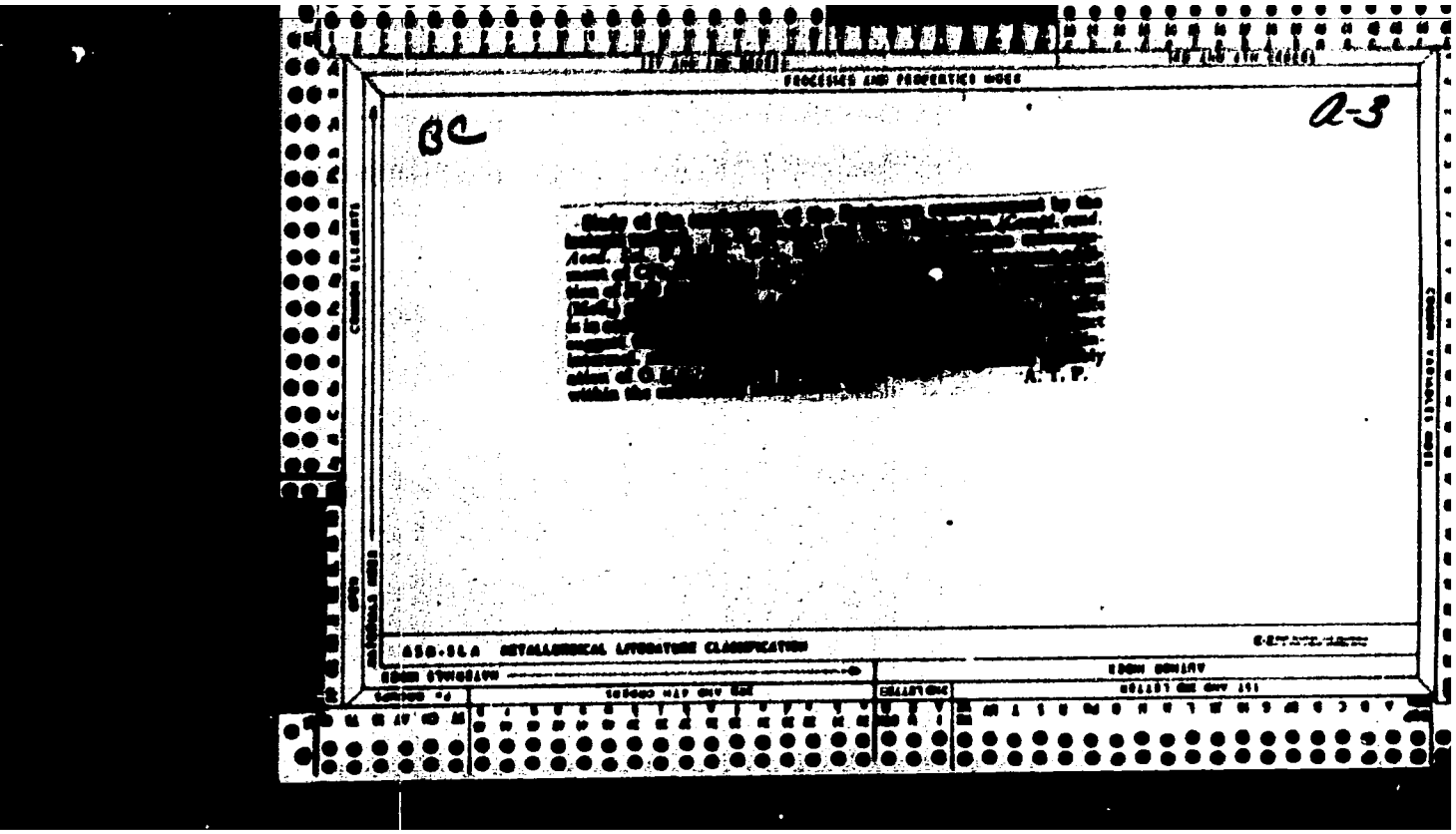
Chemiluminescence of hydrazides of carboxylic acids. E. S. W[illegible] and G. P. Mik[illegible] (J. Gen. Chem. [illegible], 19[illegible], [illegible]—[illegible]).— Hydrazides of [illegible] R·CO·NH·NH₂ (R = Ph, m-NO₂·C₆H₄, [illegible] (CO·NH·NH₂)₂ and [illegible] R = CH₃ [illegible] CH(NH₂·CH₂)'], CH(OH)·CH₂ [illegible] and [·CH(CO[illegible] [illegible] exhibit chemiluminescence [illegible], as activator], [illegible] NH₂ group, except when [illegible] In the series [illegible] R = CO₂ [illegible] but not [illegible] is exhibited when R = [illegible] by (·CO·NH [illegible] of the type [illegible] m.p. >300°, o- [illegible] >300°, 1 [illegible] 3 : 5-di- [illegible] >290°, 4- [illegible] hydroxy [illegible] (N₂H₄ salt, m.p. >300°), [illegible] and N-carbethoxy [illegible] hydrazides.

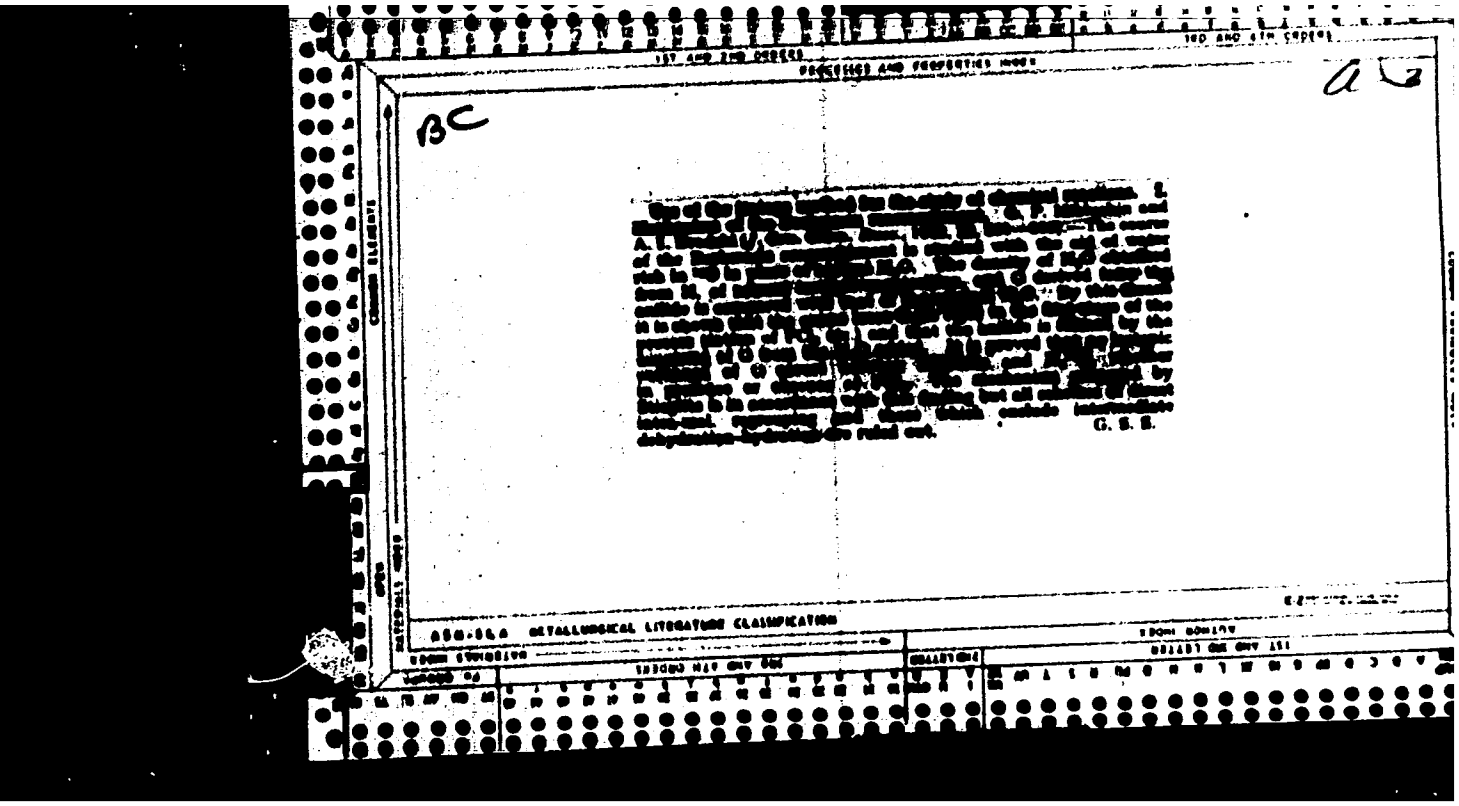
$o\text{-}C_6H_4<^{CO\cdot NH}_{NH\cdot CO}$, $NH<^{CO\cdot NH}_{CO\cdot NH}$, and $o\text{-}C_6H_4<^{NH\cdot CO}_{NH\cdot CO}$ do not exhibit chemiluminescence.

R. T.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION







Study of mechanism of chemical reactions with oxygen isotopes. II. Mechanism of the Beckmann rearrangement. G. Mikhailov and A. Brodski (*Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.*, 1942, **16**, 63—70). - Experiments with H_2O enriched in ^{18}O show that no exchange occurs between H_2O and NHPhBz in an acid or neutral medium; no exchange occurs between H_2O and NHPhAc in a neutral medium, but in acid slow exchange is detected. Reaction of $CPh_2{:}NOH$ with H_2O and PCl_5 in the cold is accompanied by O exchange, showing that the Beckmann rearrangement occurs by an intermediate elimination of O as H_2O, and not by direct intramol. rearrangement

MIKLYKHIN, Gleb Panteleymonovich

Academic Degree of Doctor of Chemical Sciences, based on his defense, 9 October 1954, in the Council of the Inst of Physical Chemistry imeni Pisarzhevskiy, Acad Sci UkSSR, of his dissertation entitled: "The Sources and Means for the Transfer of Hydrogen during Reactions of Organic Combinations."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 10, 30 Apr 1955, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

MIKHUCHIN, G. P. ; PIEKASZEWA, A. F.:

"Zastosowanie izotopów do badania i kontroli chemicznych procesów technologicznych" (Isotopes used for the examination and control of the chemical technological processes), by G. P. MiYuchin and A. F. Piekaszewa. Reported in New Books (Nowe Ksiązki), No. 12, June 15, 1956.

MIKLUKH, V.N., zvenevaya

We spare no efforts. Rab.i sial. 38 no.9:4 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Tolochin District--Flax)

MIKLUKHI, N.; KOVALENKO, S.; SEMENOVICH, Ya.

Herosim. Pozh.delo 7 no.5:24 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Lifesaving at fires)

MIKLUKHIN, Dmitriy Yefimovich; VOLPYANSKIY, L.M., redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Aluminum alloy casting] Otlivki iz aliuminievykh splavov. Pod red. L.M.Volpianskogo. Moskva, Ges.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 49 p. (Nauchno-populiarnaia biblioteka rabochego-liteishchika, no.17). (MLRA 9:5)
(Aluminum founding)

AUTHORS: Miklukhin, D.Ye., Belousov, L.A. SOV-128-58-8-11/21

TITLE: A New Method for the Preparation of Silicon-Magnesium Alloy (Novyy metod prigotovleniya kremnevomagniyevoy ligatury)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 8, p 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the production of cast iron with graphite, metallic magnesium or magnesium alloys are used. The production of magnesium alloys by the usual methods is expensive. In the article, a new method is described in which ferrosilicon is melted in a three-electrode electric arc furnace. The method considerably reduces production costs.

1. Magnesium-silicon alloys--Preparation 2. Electric furnaces --Applications 3. Cast iron--Production

Card 1/1

SOV/137-59-3-681

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 27[illegible] (USSR)

AUTHOR: Miklukhin, D. Ye.

TITLE: Peeling of the Chilled Surface of Two-layer, Mg-treated Cast-iron Rolls and Methods of Preventing This Condition (Otslaivaniye otbelennogo sloya na dvukhsloynykh valkakh iz chuguna, obrabotanno go magniyem, i metody bor'by s nim)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Nr 73, pp 251-258

ABSTRACT: The service life of Mg-treated cast-iron rolls (R) is reduced as a result of peeling (P) of a portion of the chilled surface layer, which, in turn, is brought about by increased reductions and an over-all intensification of the rolling process as compared with rolling in carbon R's. Concurrently with an increase in stresses during rollin the temperature of the R's increases from 400 to 600°C. Studies re vealed that R's which had begun to peel did not have a transitional zone and that P occurred in majority of the R's in their lower (with regard to casting) portion, i.e., in a zone where the sharpness of transition from the chilled layer to the core is at a maximum. All R's which had been in operation until they were no longer serviceabl

Card 1/2

Peeling of the Chilled Surface of Two-layer, Mg-treated Cast-iron Rolls (cont.)

exhibited a transition zone of 5-15 mm. As was confirmed by the performance of experimental R's, P of the chilled layer occurs in R's devoid of a transition zone. A computation of stresses arising under normal conditions of rolling indicates that these stresses alone are not sufficient to produce P; however, increased tangential [shear] stresses exceeding the strength characteristics of the R material are possible in certain small regions of the contact surface under increased pressures (at the time of entry and delivery of the packs from the R's, during cooling of ends, or in the case of nonuniform elongation of the packs, at low temperatures of the packs, etc.). Owing to the presence of stress concentrations on the transition boundary between the chilled layer and the core, the destruction of this region may occur also under the action of tangential stresses which do not exceed the strength of the material. The following methods were tested and were found to be successful in eliminating the P of the chilled layer: 1) Reduction of tangential stresses by avoiding abnormal conditions of rolling; 2) improving the uniformity of composition of the chilled layer; 3) creating a transition zone. An increase in the depth of the chilled layer significantly reduces the incidence of P.

P.G.

Card 2/2

MIKLUKHIN, D.Ye., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of peeling of two-layer rollers and development of the method of combatting it." Dnepropetrovsk, 1959. 14 pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Inst). 150 copies (KL,38-59,117)

4/

MIKLUKHIN, D.Ye., inzh.

Production of two-layer rolls with transition zone. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.89:95-98 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Rolls (Iron mills)) (Cast iron)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Data on the stratigraphy and microfauna of the Upper Paleozoic of Fergana; a thesis for the "candidate" degree. Vest.Len.un.2 no.2: 142-144 F '47. (MLRA 9:6)
(Fergana--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIKLUKH-MAKLAY, A. D.

Mbr., Inst. Earth's Crust, Leningrad State Univ.,-1947-. "the Significance of Excavated Microorganisms in the Study of Ancient Soils," Vest, Leningrad. U., No. 7, 1947; "Age of Paleozoic Layers in Far ana Mountain Range," Dok.An, 51, No. 3, 1947; "New data on Fauna of Foraminifera in the Permian Deposits of Caucasia," Ibid. 58, No. 2, 1947

OSNEV, V. . . & MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A. D.

"The Age of the Paleozoic Stratum of the Fergan Ridge," Dok. AN, 57, No. 3, [illegible]

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY A. D. PA 49T13

USSR/Geology Oct 1947

"New Data on Fauna of Foraminifera in the Permian Deposits of Caucasia," A. D. Miklukho-Maklay, Inst Earth's Crust, Leningrad State U, 2½ pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVIII, No 2

In 1945 Prof S. S. Kuznetsov obtained several samples from the red-colored conglomerate of Arkhyz River deposits. Discerned remains of large foraminifera in some samples. Concluded that they are similar to those found in the central Permian deposits of Sumatra and Indochina. Also indicated that during the Permian age Northern Caucasian and Armenian Basins were linked. Submitted by Academician V. A. Obruchev, 19 Mar 1947.

49T13

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A. D.

Mbr., Inst. of the Earth's Crust, Leningrad State University, (-1947-)

"Discovery of Coal Deposits in [illegible]," Dok. AN, [illegible], No. [illegible], [illegible]

"New Data on the Fauna of Foraminifera of the Permian Strata of the Caucasus," Dokl. AN, 58, No. 2, 1947

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A. D.

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A. D. "The significance of the foraminifera for the stratigraphy o the upper Palaeozoic deposits of tetis", Nauch. Byulleten' Leningr. gos. un-ta im. Zhdanova, No. 21, 1948, p. 40-43.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 7 1949).

Geology-Soil Faculty

[redacted], A. P., and [redacted]

"The Fauna of Foraminifera Permian of the Region Beyond the Caucasus," [redacted], 47 No. 7, 1943

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

[The Upper Paleozoic Fusulinidae of Central Asia: Fergana, Darvaza, and Pamir] Verkhnepaleozoiskie fusulinidy Srednei Azii: Fergana, Darvaz i Pamir. Izd-vo Leningradkogo gos. univ. 1949. 126 p.

(Asia, Central--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Foraminifera, Fossil) (MIRA 9:3)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Triticites ferganensis sp.n. from upper Carboniferous deposits of the Kara-Chatyr Range in southern Fergana. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.102:59-70 '50. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut Zemnoy kory Kafedra istoricheskoy geologii.
(Kara-Chatyr Range--Foraminifera, Fossil)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A. D.

Caucasus, Northern - Foraminifera, Fossil

Triassic foraminifers of Northern Caucasus. Vest. Len. un. 7, No. 10, 1952.
Ser. Biol, Geog, Geol,

Discovers that scrapings of limestone found in Triassic deposits in the basins of Mala Laba and Bela rivers contain a fairly abundant amount of microfauna. Three basic varieties of microfauna can be distinguished: (1) the almost black, slightly bituminous brachypodal limestones (Bela), (2) the dark ammonite limestones with a [illegible] loamy texture (Bela), and (3) the red hetrogeneous limestones with many spicules of sponges, seaweed, and bryozoa. (Mala Laba river and Bela River Basin.)

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassifie

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A. D.

Data on the Carboniferous deposits of the Maritime Territory. Dokl. AN SSSR 83 No. 2 1952.
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952.

Leningrad State U.

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Systematics of the family Archaediscidae. Ezhegod.Vses.paleont. ob-va 14:127-134 '53. (MLRA 8:3)
(Foraminifera, Fossil)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A. D.

260T33

USSR/Geology - Limestone of Tuarkyr 11 May 53

"Devonian Limestones from the Red-Colored Stratum of Tuarkyr," A. B. Vistelius, A. D. Miklukho-Maklay, and V. N. Ryabinin, Lab of Aeromethods, Acad Sci USSR

DAN SSSR, Vol 90, No 2, pp 231-234

Describe these limestones which were found in a nodule of conglomerates of red-colored stratum in the region of Tuarkyr. Also presents a short explanation of their structure. Presented by Acad D. V. Nalivkin 9 Mar 53.

260T33

MIKLUKHA-MAKLAY, A.D.

Systematics of the family Fusulinidae Moeller. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.159:12-24 '53. (MLRA 9:6)
(Foraminifera, Fossil)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 6 (USSR) 15-1957-3-2609

AUTHORS: Miklukho-Maklay, A. D., Porshnyakov, G. S.

TITLE: The Stratigraphy and Structure of the Carboniferous Rocks of Southern Fergana (K stratigrafii i tektonike karbona yuzhnoy Fergany)

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Leningr. un-ta, 1954, Nr 4, pp 193-205

ABSTRACT: Bibliographical entry

Card 1/1

PORSHNYAKOV, G.S.; MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Stratigraphy and facies of Devonian deposits in southern Fergana.
Vest.Len.un.9 no.1:127-134 Ja '54. (MLRA 9:7)
(Fergana--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY,A.D.; PORSHNYAKOV,G.S.

Stratigraphy of Jurassic deposits of the Bodrak River Basin; from data of students' field study in geology. Vest. Len. un. 9 no.4:208-210 Ap '54. (MLRA 8:6)
(Bodrak Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Some problems of paleo-ecological research of Paleozoic marine fauna. Vest.Len.un.10 no.1:119-124 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Paleontology)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Conference of July 7-11, 1954 on the problem of the extent of the Namurian series and its position in the Carboniferous system. Vest.Len.un. 10 no.4:145-148 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Geology, Stratigraphic--Congresses)

MIKLUKHO MAKLAY

USSR/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 35/47

Authors : Miklukho-Maklay, A. D., and Solomina, R. V.

Title : New data on the stratigraphy of the carboniferous deposits in the Shartym River basin (southern Ural).

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/6, 1105 - 1107, Apr. 21, 1955

Abstract : New geological data are presented on the stratigraphy and fauna of the carboniferous deposits discovered in the Shartymka River basin in southern Ural. Five Russian and USSR references (1900-1950).

Institution : The A. A. Zhdanov State University, Leningrad

Presented by: Academician D. V. Nalivkin, December 27, 1954

KUZNETSOV, S.S., MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Occurrence of Devonian deposits on the southern slopes of the Greater Caucasus range. Dokl. AN SSSR 104 no.6:890-891 O '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.
(Caucasus, Southern--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

New data on Permian fusulinids in the southern parts of the U.S.S.R. Dokl.AN SSSR 105 no.3:573-576 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.
(Russia, Southern--Forminifera, Fossil)

15-57-12-16781

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 11 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Miklukho-Maklay, A. D.

TITLE: The Zoogeographical Regional Divisions of the Marine Permian in the USSR and the Correlation of the Upper Paleozoic Deposits in Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Trans-Caucasus, and the Ussuri Region (Nekotoryye voprosy zoogeograficheskogo rayonirovaniya morskoy permi SSSR i korrelyatsiya verkhnepaleozoyskikh otlozheniy Sredney Azii, Kavkaza, Zakavkaz'ya i Ussuriyskogo kraya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. LGU, 1955, Nr 189, pp 3-20

ABSTRACT: The Permian rocks (except the lower Sakmara) were deposited in different environments in the north-northeastern and the southern regions of the USSR. Two faunal realms are distinguished, the Siberian and

Card 1/9

The Zoogeographical Regional Divisions of the Marine Permian (Cont.)

the Caucasian. The first was characterized by low temperatures of the water and by comparatively few species. It has been divided into the Russo-European and the Kolyma provinces. The Russo-European province was characterized by the abundant development of Productidae and Spiriferidae, monotypic groups of bryozoans, and but slight development of small foraminifers. The fauna of the Kolyma province, with Inoceramus-like pelecypods (Aphanaia and Kolymia) were developed in a sea of normal salinity but of colder water (indicated by the absence of reef-building organisms). In the southern or Caucasian region, it is possible to distinguish a Northern Caucasian province (sponges, stromatoporoids, planktonic foraminifers, brachiopods), a Crimea-Pamir province (ammonoids, rugose corals--Waagenophyllum, Iranophyllum--numerous benthonic fusulinids), and an Ussuri province (bryozoans, corals, crinoids--Codonofusiella, Yabeina--and others). The Russo-Baltic land mass and the Siberian continent are distinguished. The latter was characterized by the abundant formation of coal-bearing deposits. The fact that the Ussuri region contained

The Zoogeographical Regional Divisions of the Marine Permian (Cont.

marine Permian fauna belonging to the zoogeographic region of the Caucasus leads to the assumption that there existed a warm southern connection between the two regions. Furthermore, the marine fauna of the Siberian region are similar to the fauna of the eastern tran Baykal region and of Mongolia. Individual horizons have been distinguished in the upper Paleozoic for the different regions of the southern USSR on the basis of foraminifers. These horizons are compared in the Table.

Card 3/9

15-57-12-16781

The Zoogeographical Regional Divisions of the Marine Permian (Cont.)

Horizon	Main Caucasus	Trans-Caucasus
P_2^3	Horizon with Ammonea and Radiolaria	Horizon with small foraminifers
P_2^2	Horizon with small foraminifers and Reichelina	
P_2^1	Horizon with Neoschwagerina colaniae and N. aff. margaritae and with small foraminifers	Horizon with Ploydiexodina

Cont. on Card 6/9

Card 4/9

Cont. on Card 5/9

The Zoogeographical Regional Divisions of the Marine Permian (Cont.

Central Asia	Ussuri Region
Horizon with small foraminifer and Reichelina	Continental beds
	Regressive series, small foraminifers in layers of limestone
Horizon with Sumatrina and Polydiexodina	Marine deposits with Lepodolina, Doliolina s.s., Yabeina

Card 5/9

15-57-12-16781

The Zoogeographical Regional Divisions of the Marine Permian (Cont.)

P_1^3	Continental and littoral deposits with Walchia	Undifferentiated horizons with Parafusulina and Misellina
P_1^2	In pebble-cobble Triassic conglomerates Schwagerina s. l.	
P_1^1		Horizon with Paraschwagerina, Pseudofusulina, and Eoverbeekina

Cont. on Card 8/9

The Zoogeographical Regional Divisions of the Marine Permian (Cont.

Horizon with *Misellina*	Marine and Continental deposits, coralline limestones
Horizon with *Parafusulina*	
Horizon with *Paraschwagerina*, *Pseudoschwagerina*, *Schwagerina*, and *Eoverbeekina*	

The Zoogeographical Regional Divisions of the Marine Permian (Cont.)

C_3^2	Continental deposits with Stephanian plants	
C_3^1		
C_2^3		Deposits not verified, probably absent
C_2^2	Continental deposits with Westphalian plants	
C_2^1		

Cont on Card 9/9

Card 8/9

The Zoogeographical Regional Divisions of the Marine Permian (Cont.

Horizon with Pseudofusulina	Continental-marine deposits (?)
Horizon with Triticites	Horizon with Triticites
Horizon with Fusulina and Fusulinella	Horizon with Fusulinella
Horizon with Profusulinella	
Horizon with Pseudostafella, Archaediscus, and the first Profusulinella	Continental deposits (?)

Card 9/9

B. K. Likharev

PORSHNYAKOV,G.S.;MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY,A.D.

Stratigraphy of the southern Fergana Silurian. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.189:21-26 '55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Fergana--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Systematics of Paleozoic foraminifera. Vest.Len.un.11 no.6:57-66
'56. (Foraminifera, Fossil) (MLRA 9:7)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Stage scale of the middle Carboniferous. Vest.Len.un 11 no.18: 14-28 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Geology, Stratigraphic)

VISTELIUS, A.B.; MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

The middle series of the productive stratum of the Apsheron Peninsula and the problem of its genesis. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 21 no.4: 77-94 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Laboratoriya aerometodov AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Apsheron Peninsula--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Biostratigraphi subdivision of the upper Paleozoic in the Kara-Chatyr Mountain Ridge (South Fergana). Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no.6:1152-1155 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.
(Kara-Chatyr Mountains--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.; RUZHENTSEV, V.Ye.

Faunal characteristics of the upper Carboniferous from the Kara-Chatyr Range in southern Fergana. Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.3:427-429 S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova, Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Fergana--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

New data on the systematics and phyllogeny of Archaediscidae [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 12 no.24:34-46 '57. (Foraminifera, Fossil) (MIRA 11:5)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Division into zoogeographical regions of Carboniferous and Permian sea basins in the U.S.R. [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 12 no.24:176-179 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Zoogeography) (Paleogeography)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Homomorphy in fusulinids. Ezhegod. Vses. paleont. ob-va 16:48-57 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Foraminifera, Fossil)
(Morphology (Animals))

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

VOLOIN, V.I.; MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Age of the Kizyl-Kiya Carboniferous band (southern Fergana). Trudy Len. ob-va est. 69 no.2:47-51 '57. (MIRA 11:?)
(Fergana--Rocks, Sedimentary)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

AUTHORS: Zubtsov, Ye. I., Zubtsova, Ye, I. 20-4-42/51
Miklukho-Maklay, A. D.

TITLE: New Discoveries of Marine Permian Deposits in the Tien-Shan (Novyye nakhodki morskikh permskikh otlozheniy v Tyan'-Shane)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 4, pp. 681-683 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is customary to consider the northern margin of the Fergana and Tarim depression as the northern boundary of the marine Permian deposits in Central Asia. There is an assumption according to which the coast line of the Permian sea took its course somewhat northwards in the east of the line Bogbu-Tau mountains - south eastern slope of the Chatkal chain. Since this assumption was up to now not confirmed, the discovery of marine lower Permian deposits in the north west of the Fergana, i. e. in the district of the Naryn depression by the two first authors in 1956 is interesting. The finds are of two differnet places (their distance is 60 km): a) in the eastern part of the Bajbiche-Tau chain (Ulan river valley) and b) on the southern slope of the Naryn-Tau chain. At the Ulan river the exposures have a breadth of 800 and 3 km. They are covered by unconform red-colored tertiary deposits in the north and border in the south along the fracture a thick chalk mass of lower carboniferous. The real character o

Card 1/3

the Permian-carboniferous-relation is not quite clear here. The cross section is described in detail and the names of the fossil of single horizons are given. The total thickness of the lower Permian amounts here to 470 m. In the Naryn chain a thick complex of terrigenous deposits of the upper palaeocoicum is developed. Final conclusions. According to the quantity and the systematic composition of the foraminifera the Permian exposures of the Baybiche-Tau chain are much richer than those of the same a of Naryn-Tau. The differences are apparently connected with the facial peculiarities of the sites. The knowledge given in the p per concerning the systematic amount of the fusulinides in the Baybiche-Tau exposure shows that the two fauna zones (the lower with a paraschwagerine quantity; the upper with a lot of parafusulines) on the whole correspond to the central Karachatyr horizon of Fergana(according to the stratigraphic scheme by Mikhailkho-Maklay). Any original species which do not occur in the Permian of the Fergana depression lack here. The occurrence of rather great quantity of forms is striking; they are similar to those of the upper part of Taiyuan' series of North China and those of the Chuan'-Shan' series of South China. Very interesti is the discovery of 3 species which are described from the Car-

Card 2/3

nic Alps (A. Shel'vin), here in great number of individuals. There are only few species which could be found in the uchwagorine layers of the Russian Plateau and in the near-Ural region. From the occurrence of the same species in the Carnic Alps, Fergana, and China it can be concluded to especially favorable migration conditions of the fauna in the latitudinal extention. There are 3 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Geological Research Institute, State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov in Leningrad (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova)

PRESENTED: May 11, 1957, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician.

SUBMITTED: May 8, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

KALETSKAYA, Mariya Samoylovna; MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, Artem Dmitriyevich; FEDOROVICH, B.A., doktor geogr. nauk, otv. red.; VOLYNSKAYA, V.S., red. izd-va; MARKOVICH, S.G., tekhn.red.

[Characteristics of the Quaternary history of the eastern part of the Pechora Basin and of the western slope of the Polar Urals] Nekotorye cherty chetvertichnoi istorii vostochnoi chasti Pecherskogo basseina i zapadnogo sklona Poliarnogo Urala. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 65 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geografii. Trudy, vol. 76) (MIRA 11:10)

(Pechora Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Ural Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.; MURATOV, M.V.

Carboniferous and Permian rocks in the Crimean Mountains.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 1 no.8:30-35 Ag '58.
(MIRA 12:9)

1.Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova, i Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze, Kafedra istoricheskoy geologii.
(Crimean Mountains--Petrology)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M.; ROZOVSKAYA, S.Ye.

Systematics and phylogeny of fusulinids. Vop.mikropaleont. no.2:5-21 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Geologicheskiy i Paleontologicheskiy instituty Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Foraminifera, Fossil)

MIKHLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Tuberitinidae M.-Maclay fam. nov., a new family of foraminifers. Vop.mikropaleont. no.2:130-135 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Foraminifera, Fossil)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Systematics of higher Fusulinidae; superfamily Verbeekinaceae [with summary in English]. Vest.LGU 13 no.12:5-14 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Foraminifera, Fossil)

20-118-6-35/43

AUTHORS: Miklukho-Maklay, A. D., Rusakov, I. M.

TITLE: The Foraminiferal Complexes of the Paleozoic Era of the Koryakskiy-Mountain Chain (Kompleksy foraminifer paleozoya Koryakskogo khrebta)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 6, pp. 1173-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Until recently the cretaceous sediments were considered as the oldest existing in this mountain-chain (references 1, 3, 5 faunistically characterized paleozoic rocks have been found here since 1955. Later, also brachiopodae and crinoideae were found besides foraminifers. The foraminifers were investigated by A. D. Miklukho-Maklay and the following age-complexes were separated: Visean-, Visean-Namurian-, Podmoskovskiy, Sakmarskiy and Artinsko-Kungurskiy-complexes. A number of foraminifer species are given for each complex. It hence results that sufficient specific forms are contained in each complex. The corresponding rock-profile is fully described subsequently. The analysis of distribution of the afore-said foraminiferal complexes leads to some conclusions

Card 1/4

of general interest: 1) Upper-Visean-Namurian contains species which are ordinary for such sediments as occur in the European part of the USSR, Ural and Central Asia. This leads to the conclusion that regions so far distant from each other had a sufficiently free connection which favored the exchange of species. 2) Faunistic data on the Bashkirskiy and lower-Moscovian lack in the Koryakskiy-chain. Nor can there be any question of a stratigraphic discontinuity for these stages. 3) The specific character of the late Moskovskiy foraminiferal complex is not clear because of insufficient investigation. 4) The occurrence of upper carboniferous may be presumed here (discovery of Brachytiris quadriradiatus Ver.). 5) The Sakmarskiy-complex is of great interest. Species of the Sakmarskiy-stage of the Russkaya plateau and of the near-Ural region (reference 6) and simultaneously such species which are correlated in Japan with the Sakmarskiy stage-species (reference 7) are found here. Therefore a free connection of the seas of the region of the Koryakskiy-chain with those of the European part of the USSR and of Japan is assumed. 6) The occurrence of species characteristic for the upper half of the Lower

Permian of various Thetis-(Tethys)districts, in the Permic complex, is not less remarkable. Their numerous occurrence indicates that since that time a permanent connection between the seas of the Koryakskiy-chain region and of Japan was established. On the other hand, the lack of the species which are characteristic for the Artinskiy and Kungur sediment in North-Eastern Siberia, proves that approximately since the limit of the Sakmarskiy and Artinskiy ages, the faunal exchange between the seas in the region of the Koryakskiy-chain and the regions situated in the West of them, was either interrupted or rendered more difficult. 7) For the time being, no accurate correlations of the local foraminifers with concrete cross-sections of the carboniferous system can be made. Only analogous ones can be dealt with. Comparisons with the sand-slate-suite of the small Khingan (reference 3), with sediments with Pseudoschwagerina and Parafusulina of Japan (references 7, 8), as well as with the Karachatyrskiy and Darvazskiy (reference 4) sediments can be made in the Permian. There are 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

The Foraminiferal Complexes of the Paleozoic Era of the Koryakskiy-Mountain Chain 20-118 6-35/43

ASSOCIATION: State University of the Lenin Order imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova)
All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Geology of the Arctic Region (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki)

PRESENTED: October 18, 1957, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1957

Card 4/4

AUTHOR: Mikukho-Maklay, A. D.

SOV/20-120-1-48/63

TITLE: On the Stage Subdivision of the Marine Permian Sediments in the Southern Regions of the USSR (O yarusnom delenii morskikh permskikh otlozheniy yuzhnykh rayonov SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1, pp. 175-178 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of faunal groups of the Permian shows that the sediments of this age were formed in 3 different zoogeographical regions: a) Siberian, b) Caucasian and c) Australian The Soviet geologists worked out a bio-stratigraphical stage -scale in the range of the Russian-European zoogeographical province (Siberian zoogeographical region). For the both remaining mentioned regions a similar subdivision is missing. In the USSR on the contrary a correlation of the Permian sediments on the range from the Crimea to the Ussuriyskiy Kray can be made. Thus the question on the subdivision named in the title has become ready for judgement. A literature survey on efforts of this kind (references 1-5,10-15) is given. Because of the results by various research workers (Ref 16 and other ones) the following conclusions can be made: In the sediments of the Lower Permian in the whole region of the Caucasian

Card 1/4

zoogeographical district of Balkans and Asia Minor in the West as far as Japan in the East the following sequence of the fusulina-complexes is indicated: Stratigraphically the lowest are layers with Schwagerina s.l. They are gradually replaced by layers in which the first primitive representatives of the higher fusulinidae occur: Eoverbeekina, Brevaxina, Misellina. In accordance with the above mentioned facts the author raises the former layers, called horizons, to self sustained stages. These are: a) Darvazskiy stage of the Lower Permian, b) Murgabskiy stage of the Upper Permian, and c) the Pamirs stage. Because of the changes of the foraminifer complexes in the Upper Permian cross sections of North-East-Sibiria and in the southern regions (Caucasus, Pamirs) it can be claimed that in spite of clearly expressed temperature differences between the boreal seas of the Siberian and the warm seas of the Caucasian zoogeographical district the total process of change of the fusulinidae association took place in only one direction, namely of the relief by the lagenaria association. The fusulinidae mostly disappeared almost for one geological age before the end of the Permian period,

On the Stage Subdivision of the Marine Permian Sediments in the Southern Regions of the USSR 30V/20-120-1-48/65

and their finding in the Triassic therefore is little probable. The mentioned disappearance in the Tethys in the north and in the south seems to be due to the temperature decrease in the world ocean. A scheme of the biostratigraphical subdivision of the Upper Paleozoic era of Central Asia is given in table 1. In the Middle Carboniferous still joint stratigraphic subdivisions (Ref 6) could be used. Already in the Upper Carboniferous the time of the correlation applications becomes shorter and shorter (Refs 4-8). Therefore one cannot say yet how far the Upper Carboniferous horizons of Central Asia correspond with the stages of the European part of the USSR. During the Permian time on the contrary the faunal differences in the Siberian and Caucasian regions become so striking that the separation of special stages becomes necessary. There are 1 table and 17 references, 14 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A.A.Zhdanov)

PRESENTED: January 13, 1958, by D.V.Nalivkin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

Card 3/4

On the Stage Subdivision of the Marine Permian Sediments in the Southern Regions of the USSR SOV/20-120-1-48/63

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1958

1. Geology--USSR 2. Geological time--Determination 3. Sedimentati --Sampling

Card 4/4

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Importance of homeomorphy for the systematics of Fusulinids.
Uch.zap.LGU no.268:155-172 '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Foraminifera, Fossil)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.; YERSHOV, Yu.P.

Stratigraphy of upper Permian marine sediments in the Koryak Range. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-geog.nauki no.2:90-94 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Leningradskiy universitet, geologicheskiy fakul'tet i Institut geologii Arktiki.
(Koryak Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

New Fusulinidae of the Upper Paleozoic in the U.S.S.R. Mat.k "Osn.paleont." no.3:3-6 '59. (MIRA 15:7)
(Fusulinidae)

MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D.

Systematics and phylogeny of fusulinids; genus triticites and associated genera. Vest.LGU 14 no.6:5-23 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Foraminifera, Fossil)

17(4)
AUTHOR: Miklukho-Maklay, A. D. SOV/20-125-3-47/63

TITLE: The Stratigraphic Significance, Taxonomy and Phylogeny of Staffella-Like Foraminifers (O stratigraficheskom znachenii, sistematike i filogenii shtaffelloobraznykh foraminifer)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 3, pp 628-631 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives the 100-year-old history of investigation of the Staffella-like foraminifers (Refs 2-9, 11-17). Individual paleontologists have approached the taxonomy differently. Taking the observations of reference 15 into account as well a those made by the author (Ref 5) the division of all foraminifers into two families is to be regarded as useful: Ozawainellidae and Staffelidae (Refs 5,6). According to presen concepts, the first family can be subdivided into 3 subfamilie a. Ozawainellinae Thompson et Foster, 1937, b. Pseudo-staffelininae Putrja, 1956 and c. Reichelininae M.-Maclay subfam. n. Figure 1 shows their phylogenetic relationships, and for each of the subfamilies, a. - c., a diagnostic description is given. In the subfamily a. a new subgenus

Card 1/3

The Stratigraphic Significance, Taxonomy and Phylogeny of Staffella-Like Foraminifers

SOV/20-125-3-47/63

Eostaffelloides M.-Maclay gen. n. is selected and described with the holotype, E. orientalis M.-Maclay sp. n. (Fig 2) from the Upper Permian of the Soviet Far East, Southern China, and Sumatra. In the subfamily b. the new genus Neostaffella M.-Maclay gen. n. with the typical species N. sphaeroidea Ehrenberg (Ref 9) is presented and described apart from genus Pseudostaffella Thompson,1942. Among the subfamily Reichelinina the author classifies the genera: Reichelina Erk., 1941, Parareichelina K.M.-Maclay, 1958, Dunbarulla Ciry,1948 and Rauserella Dunbar, 1944. The indicated grouping of these fusilinids (Table 1) speaks clearly of their great stratigraph role. Not only the species complex but also individual genera allow the determination of individual Carboniferous stages. Th above mentioned subfamilies allow identification of the subdivisions of the Carboniferous and Permian Systems. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 17 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Stratigraphic Significance, Taxonomy and Phylogeny of Staffella-Like Foraminifers

SOV/20-125-3-47/63

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)

PRESENTED: November 12, 1958, by S. I. Mironov, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 12, 1958

Card 3/3

3(5)

AUTHORS: Barkhatov, B. P., Kiklukho-Maklay, A.D., SOV/20-125-6-37/61
Roman'ko, Ye. F., Tairov, E. Z.

TITLE: New Data Concerning Permian Deposits of the North Pamirs (Novyye dannyye o permskikh otlozheniyakh Severnogo Pamira)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1303-1306 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Permian deposits characterized by their fauna predominate in the northern and south-eastern structural-facial zone of Pamir (Ref 1). The stratigraphy of the Permian deposits in the south east of Pamir could be precisely defined in the last years by investigations of the Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Administration of Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources of the Council of Ministers of the USSR) as well as of Leningradskiy universitet (Leningrad University) New Permian exposures were found in addition. The separation of the individual zones is indicated (Refs 1,4,5) (see Scheme in Fig 1). On the strength of a tectonic and paleontological analysis the authors draw the conclusion that the stratigraphi position of the so-called "violet" suite (earlier ascribed to the central part of the Lower Permian by M. I. Shabalkin) has

Card 1/3

to be revised. The "violet" suite, which contains Upper Permi fauna in the conglomerate, is obviously bound to have a strati graphically higher position; it is, however, as well possible that these deposits belong to the Mesozoic (Jurassic, and even Cretaceous). The detection of Lower Permian fauna in the rock of the northern metamorphic zone of Pamir indicates the unifor ity in the geological development of the entire northern zone during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic or at least up to the Upper Permian. The southern boundary of maximum downwarpings in the Upper Paleozoic is distinctly marked; it is in accordance wit the southern boundary of the Darvaz-Sarykol lower zone. Thus, the development of the northern branch of the Pamir geosynclin in the Upper Paleozoic was better determined. There are 1 figure and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov) Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov, Tadzhikskaya SSR (Administration of Geology and Protection of Mineral Resources of the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR)

New Data Concerning Permian Deposits of Northern Pamir SOV/20-125-6-37/61

PRESENTED: December 9, 1958, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1958

Card 3/3

SINITSYN, Nikolay Mikhaylovich [deceased]; SINITSYN, V.M., prof., otv. red.; MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D., red.; OGNEV, V.N., red.; PORSHNYAKOV, G.S., red.; KULAGINA, T.I., red.; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhn.red.

[Tectonics of mountains forming the borders of Fergana] Tektonika gornogo obramleniia Fergany. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr.univ., 1960. 218 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Fergana--Geology, Structural)